# Article information:

Data Story: Why South Sudan has the most expensive internet data rates in East Africa - 211CHECK  
<https://211check.org/data-story-why-south-sudan-has-the-most-expensive-internet-data-rates-in-east-africa/>

# Article summary:

1. South Sudan has the most expensive internet data rates in East Africa, with an average cost of USD 7 per gigabyte.

2. The high cost of data in the region is influenced by factors such as high taxation and lack of infrastructure.

3. To make the internet more affordable in South Sudan, the government could invest in building a national fibre optic network, make it easier for businesses to obtain licenses to operate as ISPs, and subsidize low-income households.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Data Story: Why South Sudan has the most expensive internet data rates in East Africa - 211CHECK" provides a comprehensive overview of the cost of mobile data in East Africa, with a particular focus on South Sudan. The article highlights that South Sudan has the highest rate of data cost in the region, with an average cost of one gigabyte being USD 7, which is significantly higher than other countries in the region.

The article provides some insights into why mobile data prices are high in East Africa, such as high taxation and lack of infrastructure. However, it fails to provide sufficient evidence to support these claims. For instance, while it mentions that around 56% of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa lived within a range of 25 kilometers from fiber networks, it does not explain how this affects mobile data prices.

Moreover, the article seems to be one-sided reporting as it only focuses on the challenges faced by South Sudan and does not provide any information about other countries' challenges. It also fails to explore counterarguments or present both sides equally.

The article suggests that making the Internet more affordable requires significant investment of time and money but does not provide any concrete solutions or recommendations for addressing this issue. Additionally, there is no mention of possible risks associated with subsidizing low-income households to afford internet access.

Furthermore, there are potential biases in this article as it appears to promote certain companies or organizations without providing sufficient evidence or context. For example, it mentions that after hundreds of millions of pounds investment, East Africa was connected via the first three submarine fiber optic broadband cables. Still, it does not mention who invested this money or what their interests were.

In conclusion, while this article provides some useful information about mobile data prices in East Africa and South Sudan's challenges specifically, it lacks depth and balance. It would benefit from providing more evidence to support its claims and exploring counterarguments and presenting both sides equally.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors affecting mobile data prices in East Africa
* Infrastructure challenges in East Africa's telecommunications industry
* Taxation policies and their impact on internet affordability in Africa
* Strategies for reducing the cost of internet access in low-income countries
* The role of government policies in promoting affordable internet access
* The impact of internet affordability on economic development in Africa

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/09cb3c9bc0b54241df4bfd8d0f6016a1>